

A REVISION OF THE *STRATIOMYIDÆ* OF AUSTRALIA.

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(Communicated by Dr. Eustace W. Ferguson.)

(Seven Text-figures.)

The *Stratiomyidæ* form one of the larger families of the Diptera, containing about one thousand species from all parts of the world. They are conspicuous flies, many of them possessing splendid metallic colouring, but, so far as the Australian species are concerned, they have been little studied. Most of those named up to the present time were described by Macquart (*Diptères Exotiques*, 1838-55); and Walker (*List of Diptera in the British Museum*, 1848-55; and *Insecta Saundersiana*, Diptera, 1850). One species was described by Erichson (*Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1842), one by Bigot (*Ann. Soc. Ent. de France*, 1876), and, finally, some Tasmanian species by myself (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania*, 1914).

The present paper lists 30 species, belonging to 18 genera, all the species, with one doubtful exception, and 12 of the genera being peculiar to Australia. Most of the species are uncommon, and many more probably await discovery, particularly in the northern parts of the Continent.

In the preparation of the present paper, I have received great assistance from Mr. C. French, Junr., Government Entomologist of Victoria; Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist of New South Wales; Dr. E. W. Ferguson, of the Government Bureau of Microbiology, Sydney; Mr. A. M. Lea, of the Adelaide Museum; and Mr. F. P. Spry, of the National Museum, Melbourne, to all of whom I wish to tender my most cordial thanks.

The Australian *Stratiomyidæ* are divisible into six Subfamilies, which are distinguished as shown in the following Table.

Table of the Australian Subfamilies of Stratiomyidæ.

1. Abdomen with seven, visible segments; scutellar spines, if present, four or more in number; wings with either three or four, posterior veins..... BERINÆ.
- Abdomen with only five or six, visible segments..... 2.
2. Wings with four, posterior veins or traces of them 3.
- Wings with only three, posterior veins..... 6.
3. The four, posterior veins all arise from the discal cell 4.
- The fourth, posterior vein is separated from the discal cell, and arises from the second, basal cell 5.
4. Metallic species; scutellar spines, if present, four or more in number ANTISSINÆ.
- Non-metallic species; scutellar spines two in number..... CLITELLARINÆ.
5. Antennæ with or without a short style, never with an arista....
- STRATIOMYINÆ.
- Antennæ with a long, thread-like arista..... SARGINÆ.
6. Antennæ with a long, thread-like arista..... PACHYGASTRINÆ.

In dividing the genera of *Stratiomyidæ* into their respective subfamilies, some doubt may occasionally occur relative to the position of the posterior veins, because, in a few genera, the fourth posterior vein seems to arise from the exact junction of the discal cell and the second basal cell, and so might be considered to arise from either. In such cases, the relationship seems to be nearest to the *Clitellarinæ*, and such genera are usually considered as belonging to that subfamily, whilst only those in which the fourth posterior vein is distinctly separated from the discal cell, are placed in the *Stratiomyinæ* or *Sarginæ*.

Subfamily BERINÆ.

The species belonging to this subfamily are readily recognised by their narrow abdomen, with seven, visible segments; the scutellar spines, if present, are never less than four in number. The Berinæ occur all over Europe, North and South America, Australia and New Zealand. In all, about a dozen genera have been described. In Australia, five genera are known to occur.

Table of the Australian Genera of Berinæ.

1. Scutellum without spines..... 2.
- Scutellum with spines..... 3.
2. Wings with three, posterior veins CRYPTOBERIS, gen. nov.
- Wings with four, posterior veins METOPONIA Macq.

3. Antennæ thrice the length of the head..... XANTHOBERIS, gen.nov.
 Antennæ about the same length as the head..... 4.
 4. Eyes hairy; thorax metallic; wings not banded..... ACTINA Meig.
 Eyes bare; thorax not metallic; wings banded...NEOEXAIRETA Ost.-Sack.

Of the above genera, *Metoponia* is unknown to me; Kertész places the species named by Macquart, *Xenomorpha australis*, in this genus: if this is correct, its position should be that given above.

1. CRYPTOBERIS, gen.nov. (Fig.1).

Non-metallic flies; scutellum without spines; eyes bare, joined in the male; antennæ a little longer than the head, third joint annulated, but without any style or arista; discal cell of wings almost pentagonal, with three, issuing veinlets; cubital vein forked.

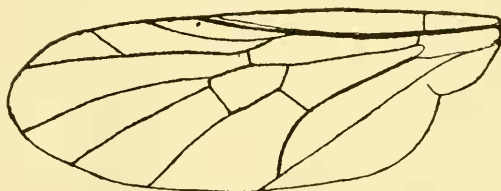


Fig.1—Wing of *Cryptoberis hebesceus*.

Head short and not produced. Eyes bare, joined in the male. Antennæ set close together, situated towards the lower part of the head in profile, a little longer than the head; first joint about twice the length of the second, the third slightly swollen and annulated, nearly twice the length of the first two joints together. Thorax with small shoulder-tubercles; scutellum without spines. Abdomen long and slender, with seven, visible segments. The thorax, scutellum, and abdomen covered with short, *depressed* pubescence. Legs simple, slender. Wings without any distinct stigma; costal margin minutely bristly, cubital vein forked; discal cell almost pentagonal, with three, issuing veinlets (posterior veins); anal cell closed at some distance above the wing-margin.

This genus seems to be most nearly allied to the North American genus *Chiromyza*, from which it is distinguished by the

forked, cubital vein. It also agrees with the European and North American genus *Allognosta* in having the scutellum unarmed, and in possessing only three, posterior veins, but differs from that genus in the very different form of the discal cell. From the Australian genus *Metoponia*, it is distinguished by possessing three, instead of four, posterior veins.

CRYPTOBERIS HEBESCENS, sp.nov. (Fig.1).

Antennæ, thorax, scutellum, and abdomen dark brown; legs entirely yellow; wings tinged with brown. Length, ♂, 7.5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Sydney).

Male.—Face brown, receding. Eyes bare, joined for a long distance, the front being reduced to a very small patch at the vertex, and a small, frontal triangle directly adjoining the antennæ. Antennæ a little longer than the head, first joint about twice the length of second, the third swollen and annulated, and nearly twice the length of the first two joints together. Thorax, scutellum, and abdomen dark brown, the whole covered with short, white, depressed pubescence; sides of abdomen with a little longer, white pubescence; genitalia prominent, yellow-brown. Legs with femora and tibiæ clear yellow; tarsi yellow, a little browned towards the tips. Wings tinged with brown.

This species is known only from a single specimen, which was taken by Dr. Ferguson at Sydney, on November 12, 1914; it occurred settled on the wall of a building.

2. METOPONIA Macq.

Non-metallic flies; scutellum without spines. Antennæ inserted towards base of head; first joint a little elongated, second short, third annulated with eight divisions. Wings with four, posterior veins, all arising from the discal cell, first, second, and fourth complete, third incomplete; cubital vein forked.

This genus is unknown to me, the above characters being taken from Macquart's description of the genus, and from his figure and description of *Xenomorpha australis*, which Kertész, in his Catalogue, ascribes to this genus.

Table of the Australian Species of Metoponia.

1. Thorax and abdomen black; legs black *rubriceps* Macq.
 2. Thorax and abdomen testaceous; legs red..... *australis* Macq.

METOPONIA RUBRICEPS Macq.

Described by Macquart as having the head red, thorax dull black; abdomen shining black; legs black. Length, ♀, 6 mm.

Hab.—"Tasmania."

METOPONIA AUSTRALIS Macq.

Syn., *Xenomorpha australis* Macq.

Described by Macquart as having the thorax and abdomen testaceous, the former, in the male, with a curved, black stripe on each side; antennæ and legs red; posterior tibiæ bowed in the male. Length, ♂♀, 7-8 mm.

Hab.—"Australia."

3. XANTHOBERIS, gen. nov. (Fig. 2).

Antennæ thrice the length of the head, first two joints short, and of almost equal length, third about four times the length of the first and second together, consisting of four segments of almost equal length, and a shorter style; scutellum with four, marginal spines; abdomen long and slender, with the posterior femora slightly swollen; neuration of wings as in *Neoxaireta*.

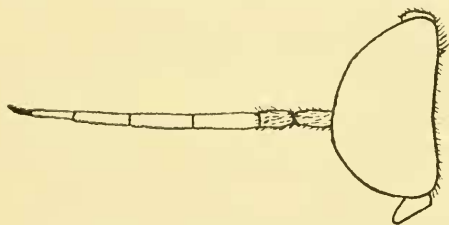


Fig. 2.—Head of *Xanthoberis siliacea*, ♀.

Head short, and not produced. Eyes(♀) bare and separated. Antennæ set close together, and situated about the middle of the head in profile, about thrice the length of the head, first two joints short, and of almost equal length, third about four times the length of the first and second together, consisting of four

segments and a style, the first segment being the longest, and distinctly longer than the first two antennal joints together, the second, third, and fourth segments of nearly equal length, the style about one-half the length of either of these segments. Thorax narrow; scutellum with four, slender, marginal spines. Abdomen long and unusually slender. Legs long and slender, posterior femora slightly swollen. Wings with the venation of *Neocixireta spinigera*; cubital vein forked and much curved; discal cell with four, issuing veinlets, first, second, and fourth complete, third incomplete; anal cell closed bluntly at some distance above the wing-margin.

This genus is proposed for a New South Wales species, represented by a single specimen in the collection of the Adelaide Museum. The form of the antennæ distinguishes it from any other genus of the *Berina*.

XANTHOBERIS SILIACEA, sp.nov. (Fig.2).

Front black; antennæ brown, with the base yellow; thorax, scutellum, and scutellar spines light yellow-brown; abdomen light yellow-brown, with apex black; legs yellow; wings hyaline, with a dark brown stigma. Length, ♀, 9 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Dorrigo).

Female.—Face and portion of front adjoining base of antennæ covered with silvery hairs. Front black. Proboscis orange. Antennæ brown above, except the short, first and second joints, and a portion of first segment of third joint, which are yellow: beneath, the antennæ are yellow for nearly two-thirds of their length, the remainder light brown, with the style black. Thorax and scutellum light yellow-brown, with an orange tinge; scutellar spines yellow. Abdomen with first five segments light yellow-brown, sixth, seventh, and genitalia brownish-black. Legs with anterior and middle pairs entirely yellow; posterior femora bright yellow-brown, with base pale yellow; posterior tibiæ yellow-brown; posterior tarsi yellow. Wings hyaline, with a dark brown stigma.

This species is known from only a single specimen, labelled "Dorrigo, N. S. Wales," in the Adelaide Museum. It may be

recognised without difficulty by its slender shape, four-spined scutellum, long antennæ, and uniform, light yellow-brown colouration.

4. ACTINA Meig.

Slender flies, with a metallic-green thorax, six-spined scutellum, and orange or brown abdomen; eyes hairy (♂) or sparsely hairy (♀), separated in both sexes; discal cell with four, issuing veinlets, first, second, and fourth complete, third incomplete; tibiæ in the male considerably inflated.

This genus occurs in Europe, North America, and Australia. In Australia, two species are known.

Table of Australian Species of Actina.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Scutellar spines long, partly or altogether yellow; abdomen, in female, bright orange-brown, with black segmentations.... | <i>incisuralis</i> Macq. |
| 2. Scutellar spines short, entirely metallic-green; abdomen, in female, uniform blackish-brown..... | <i>costata</i> White. |

ACTINA INCISURALIS Macq.

Syn., *Beris incisuralis* Macq.; *Beris filipalpis* Macq.

Thorax emerald-green (♂), or bronze-green (♀); abdomen brown (♂), or bright orange-brown (♀), with black segmentations; scutellar spines yellow, with the base dark metallic-green; posterior femora black (♂), or orange, with the apical third or half black (♀); wings with a conspicuous, black stigma. Length, ♂ 7, ♀ 6 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland.

This is one of the commonest and most widely distributed of the Australian *Stratiomyidae*. It usually occurs settled on low vegetation, but may sometimes be found on windows. It is subject to some variation, both as regards size, and colouring of the abdomen and legs.

ACTINA COSTATA White.

Thorax emerald-green, and abdomen blackish-brown in both sexes; scutellar spines short, entirely dark metallic-green; hind femora black, with an orange band towards the apex (♂), or entirely yellow (♀); wings with the costal margin much more

sinuated than in *A. incisuralis*, and with a smaller stigma. Length, ♂ 6, ♀ 4·5 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania.

This species frequents pools in the beds of mountain-streams; it seems to occur very sparingly.

5. NEOEXAIRETA Ost.-Sack.

(*Exaireta* Schin.)

Slender flies, with thorax non-metallic; eyes bare, separated in both sexes; scutellum with four spines; wings banded.

This genus contains only one Australian representative.

NEOEXAIRETA SPINIGERA Walk.

Syn., *Beris Servillei* Macq.

Thorax black; scutellar spines brown, with the base black; abdomen purple; posterior femora black, with the base white; wings with basal half hyaline, apical half dark brown, with a hyaline spot on the costal margin towards the tips. Length, 10 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

This is a common species. It may be easily recognised by its banded wings.

Subfamily ANTISSINÆ.

This subfamily is nearly allied to the *Berincæ*, but is distinguished by possessing only five or six, instead of seven, visible, abdominal segments; the abdomen is always short and broad, and of bright metallic colouring; the wings have frequently the basal half of the costal margin inflated; the scutellar spines, if present, are four or more in number.

Four Australian genera are at present known.

Table of the Australian Genera of Antissinæ.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Abdomen very broad; metallic blue in colour..... | 2. |
| Abdomen not very broad; not metallic blue in colour | 3. |
| 2. Scutellum with spines: costa of wings in male greatly inflated. | |
| | LECOGASTER White. |
| Scutellum without spines..... | ANACANTHELLA Macq. |
| 3. Scutellum with rudimentary spines..... | 4. |
| 4. Antennæ much shorter than head | ANTISSA Walk. |
| Antennæ about twice the length of head | ANTISSELLA White. |

6. *LECOGASTER* White. (Fig.3).

When this genus was proposed, only the male was known; specimens of the females of two species are now, however, to hand. The eyes of the male are densely hairy, widely separated at vertex, but almost joined at base of antennæ; of the female, only sparsely pubescent, and well separated throughout. Antennæ about the same length as the head, third joint annulated, and provided with a blunt, in-turned style. Scutellum with, normally, six spines, but two of these may be difficult to distinguish. Abdomen short, but extremely broad. Wings with the basal half of the costal margin greatly inflated in the male, to a less extent in the female; cubital vein with a long fork; discal cell with four, issuing veinlets, the first, second, and fourth complete, the third incomplete.

The species belonging to this genus may be easily recognised by their extremely broad, metallic-blue abdomen, and spined scutellum. Two species are at present known.

Table of the Species of Lecogaster.

1. Wings hyaline; thorax blue; scutellum flat..... *carulea* White.
2. Wings with a black spot on the middle of the costal margin;
thorax black; scutellum much upraised..... *cyanea*, sp.nov.

LECOGASTER CÆRULEA White.

Thorax, scutellum, and abdomen bright metallic-blue; scutellum not upraised; antennæ and legs black; wings hyaline. Length, ♂, 8 mm.

Hab.—Victoria and Tasmania.

This species, though of somewhat wide distribution, seems to occur very sparingly. There are two specimens in the collection of the Melbourne Museum.

LECOGASTER CYANEA, sp.nov. (Fig.3).

Thorax black; abdomen bright metallic-blue; scutellum much upraised; femora and tibiæ black, with the knees and tarsi white; wings with a black spot occupying the apex of the first basal cell and reaching to the costal region. Length, ♀, 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Milson Island).

Female.—Face black, bearing white pubescence. Front black. Eyes with sparse but fairly long, white pubescence, rather more

widely separated at vertex than at base of the antennæ. Antennæ brown, with apex black, first joint slightly longer than second, third twice the length of first and second together, annulated, and gradually tapering, the apex with a blunt, in-turned style. Thorax black, with two stripes of white pubescence in front, the whole dorsum bearing sparse, white pubescence, scutellum black, much upraised, with six, black, rather short, marginal spines, the whole fringed with white pubescence. Abdomen bright metallic-blue, with violet or green reflections, second and fourth segments bearing a white, pubescent, diagonal stripe on each side. Legs with femora and tibiæ black, the knees white; tarsi white, with the extreme apex black. Wings hyaline, with a black spot occupying the apex of the first basal cell, and reaching to the costal margin; discal cell with four, issuing veinlets, first, second, and fourth reaching the wing-margin, third only about one-third the distance to the margin.

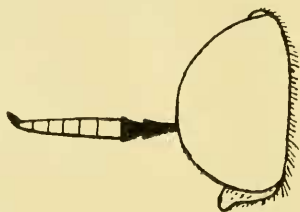


Fig. 3.

Head of *Lecogaster cyaneu*.

This species bears a general resemblance to *L. cerulea*, but may be easily distinguished by the spotted wings, the upraised scutellum, the black instead of blue thorax, and the white instead of black tarsi.

This interesting species is known from two specimens (females), which were taken by Dr. Ferguson at Milson Island, Hawkesbury River, on October 31st, 1914.

7. ANACANTHELLA, Macq.

This genus was proposed by Macquart for a South Australian species.

Scutellum without spines; abdomen short and broad, with five, visible segments; eyes of the male with short pubescence.

ANACANTHELLA SPLENDENS Macq.

Thorax golden-green; abdomen shining, dark blue; antennæ black; legs fulvous, with tarsi black. Length, ♂, 5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Adelaide).

This species is unknown to me; it is not represented in the collection of the Adelaide Museum.

8. ANTISSA Walk.

This genus was proposed by Walker for a West Australian species. It is characterised as having the antennæ much shorter than the head, flagellum conical, with a short, thick style; thorax short, broad; scutellum with four, very small spines; abdomen round, much broader, but not longer, than the thorax.

ANTISSA CUPREA Walk.

Described as having the thorax and abdomen bright copper-colour, thickly clothed with short, hoary hairs; antennæ and legs black; wings brown, darkest on costal margin. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia.

9. ANTISELLA White.

Antennæ nearly twice the length of head; eyes joined and hairy in the male, widely separated, and practically bare in female; scutellum unarmed or with rudimentary spines; wings with costal margin inflated in the male, barely inflated in the female.

This genus comes nearest to *Antissa*, but is distinguished by having the antennæ nearly twice the length of, instead of much shorter than, the head. It was proposed by me for Macquart's species, *Beris parvidentata*, which belongs to the *Antissinæ*, and not to the *Berinæ*.

ANTISELLA PARVIDENTATA Macq.

Syn., *Beris parvidentata* Macq.

Thorax greenish-gold, and abdomen deep violet(♂); or thorax emerald-green, and abdomen ruddy bronze, with red, blue, and green reflections(♀); legs yellow. Length, ♂♀, 7.5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania.

This species is widely distributed, and is more usually met with than any other species of the *Antissinæ*, but it can hardly be described as common: the female is more often found than the male.

Subfamily CLITELLARINÆ.

The wings in this subfamily possess four, posterior veins, which all arise from the discal cell, although the fourth may issue only from its extreme corner; the scutellum, in all known Australian species, possesses two spines.

Four, very distinct genera are known to occur in Australia, three of which are now described for the first time. Of the latter, *Ophiodesma* is fairly typical of the subfamily; *Elissoma* seems to show affinities with the *Stratiomyinæ*, and *Geranopus* with the *Sarginæ*. On the other hand, the two last-named genera, both by their venation and the form of the legs, seem to be related to one another.

Table of the Australian Genera of Clitellarinæ.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Thorax with a stout spine on each side; antennæ with a long, densely fringed style | NEGRITOMYIA Bigot. |
| Sides of thorax without spines; antennæ without a fringed style | 2. |
| 2. Antennæ with an arista. First joint of posterior tarsi longer than posterior tibiæ | GERANOPUS, g.n. |
| Antennæ without arista | 3. |
| 3. Antennæ very long and slender, about five times the length of head | ELISSOMA, g.n. |
| Antennæ not slender, about twice the length of head. | OPHIODESMA, g.n. |

10. NEGRITOMYIA Bigot. (Fig. 4).

Thorax with a stout spine on each side; antennæ terminated by a very long, densely-fringed style.

Face barely projecting, but descending well below the eyes. Eyes hairy in both sexes, joined in the male, widely separated in female. Antennæ situated a little below the middle of head in profile, about twice the length of the head: first joint twice the

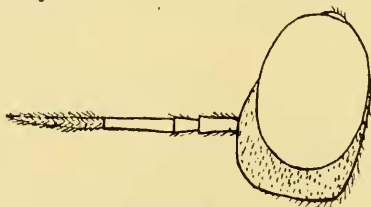


Fig. 4.

Head of *Negritomyia albitarsis*, ♂.

length of second, which is closely approximated to the third: third consisting of a bare, cylindrical, basal portion, and a very long, densely fringed style, which is slightly longer than the

basal portion, the total length, including the style, being about thrice the length of the first and second joints together. Thorax with a stout spine on each side, just before the base of the wings; scutellum with two spines. Abdomen longer than, and about equal in breadth to, the thorax. Legs rather long. Wings with the four, posterior veins complete, all arising from the discal cell.

This remarkable genus agrees with *Ephippium* in having a stout spine on each side of the thorax, but is distinguished from that genus by the very different antennæ. The form of the style bears some resemblance to that of *Hermetia*, but *Negritomyia* is distinguished from that genus by its thoracic spines.

NEGRITOMYIA ALBITARSIS Bigot. (Fig.4).

Syn., *Ephippium albitarsis* Bigot.

Face, thorax, scutellum, and abdomen black, scutellar spines light yellow-brown, with base black; tarsi yellow; wings brownish, with a dark cloud towards the tip. Length, ♂, 11 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Mackay).

Male.—Face black, with silvery-white hairs at sides. Front, owing to the joined eyes, reduced to a small, frontal triangle and an ocellar tubercle, which are black, the former with silvery-white hairs above; vertex with long, black hairs. Eyes covered with dense, but short, white pubescence. Antennæ brownish-black, of the form described under the generic characters. Thorax black, with silvery-white pubescence, the spines at sides black and shining; scutellum black, bordered with white pubescence, and a few, long, black hairs, and bearing two, long, stout, diverging, marginal spines, which are yellow-brown with the base black, and which bear long, white and black hairs. Abdomen black, with white pubescence. Legs with femora and tibiae black, the knees brown: tarsi yellow, brownish towards the tips. Wings brownish, the veins surrounding the anal cell strongly suffused with dark brown, and with a dark brown cloud occupying the greater part of the wing-tips.

The above description is taken from a specimen kindly sent to me by Mr. Froggatt.

11. GERANOPUS, gen.nov. (Figs.5 and 6).

Antennæ with third joint consisting of four, closely united segments, produced terminally into a long, thickened arista; eyes bare in both sexes, joined in the male, widely separated in the female; scutellum with two spines; abdomen slightly broader than the thorax, with a constricted base; legs remarkably long, the first joint of posterior tarsi longer than the posterior tibiæ, wings with the four, posterior veins arising from the discal cell, and reaching to the wing-margin, or almost so.

Head larger in male than in female, wider than the front part of the thorax, and excavated behind; face rounded. Eyes bare in both sexes, joined in the male, widely separated in female. Antennæ rather longer than the head, first joint twice the length of

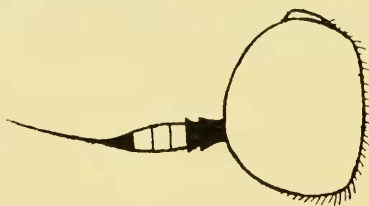


Fig.5.

Head of *Geranopus purpuratus*, ♀.

second, third twice the length of first and second together, composed of four, closely united segments, the fourth pointed, and produced terminally into a slightly thickened arista, which is about the same length as the rest of the antennæ. Thorax long and almost parallel-sided, the scutellum with two spines. Abdomen slightly broader than thorax, the base constricted. Legs remarkably long, first joint of posterior tarsi longer than the hind tibiæ. Wings with the costal vein extended considerably beyond the tip of the cubital; cubital vein forked; discal cell with four, issuing veinlets, although the fourth may sometimes issue only from the extreme corner; they are complete, and reach the wing-margin or almost so; anal cell closed at some distance from the wing-margin.

This genus bears some resemblance to the *Sarginae*, but is separated from that subfamily on account of all the four, posterior veins arising from the discal cell, and because the arista is thickened, and not thread like. The genus of the *Clitellarinae*, to which it seems to bear most resemblance, is the Mexican and Cuban genus *Chrysochloa*, but it is distinguished from that

genus by the scutellum being armed, and by the third, antennal joint consisting of four, instead of six segments.

Geranopus may be easily distinguished from all the other Australian genera by the extremely long, posterior tarsi, the first joint of which is longer than the whole of the posterior tibiae, in conjunction with the antennal arista.

This genus is proposed for a species which, up to the present, has been taken only in Victoria.

GERANOPUS PURPURATUS, sp.nov. (Figs.5 and 6).

Front, thorax, and scutellum black; scutellar spines, and margin of scutellum, between the spines, light brown; abdomen dark purple; femora black; tibiae and first joint of tarsi white, with apices black; remaining tarsal joints black; wings light brown, with base and apex clear. Length, ♂, 11; ♀, 10-11 mm.

Hab.—Victoria.

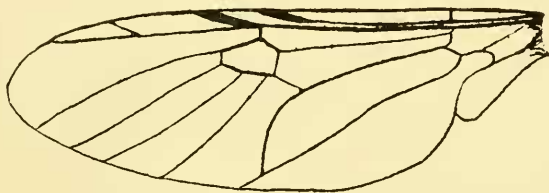


Fig.6.—Wing of *Geranopus purpuratus*.

Male. — Face and front black, the latter, owing to the joined eyes, being reduced to a small, triangular strip adjoining the vertex. Eyes bare, and, unlike the female, without any posterior rim. Thorax black, shining, minutely punctate, with fairly long, whitish pubescence at sides; scutellum black, with the two spines, and margin between the spines, light brown. Abdomen dark purple, minutely punctate, with white pubescence on sides. Legs with femora black; tibiae and first joint of tarsi white, with apices black; remaining tarsal joints black. Wings light brown, with base and apex clear. Halteres pale yellow.

Female resembles the male, but the head is much smaller, the eyes widely separated, front broad and wrinkled longitudinally.

Specimens of the larva have been found under a log at Fern Tree Gully, by Mr. F. P. Spry, who succeeded in breeding a specimen. The pupa-case resembles that of *Pachygaster* very closely. The empty case consists of ten segments, the head, and apparently first segment, being missing; it is flat, black, and bears yellow bristles, second and third segments each with six dorsal bristles, fourth to ninth each with four dorsal bristles, tenth and eleventh each with two dorsal bristles; in addition, each segment bears a pair of lateral bristles on each side, and the last segment also a pair of unusually long, converging bristles.

G. purpuratus is, at present, known to occur only in Victoria, where several specimens have been obtained. One of these will be found in the collection of the Melbourne Museum.

12. ELISSOMA, gen.nov.

Slender, brightly coloured, but not metallic flies. Antennæ extremely long and slender, about five times the length of head; scutellum with two spines; abdomen twice as long as broad, narrow at the base, and broadening posteriorly, with a rounded apex; legs long and slender; wings large, cubital vein forked, fourth, posterior vein arising from the junction of the discal cell and second, basal cell.

Head slightly broader than the front of the thorax. Antennæ extremely long and slender, about five times the length of the head, first two joints short, first about twice the length of second, third about four and one-half times the length of first and second together; the three joints are of almost equal breadth, but the short, second joint is slightly the broadest; the third joint in its basal portion, for a length slightly exceeding the first and second joints together, is apparently without annulations, then come four or five, obscure, closely approximated annulations, after which the remainder of the third joint, amounting to about two-thirds of its complete length, is without annulations. Eyes bare, touching, in the male, at a point a short way above the antennæ. Vertex with an elevated, scutellar tubercle. Head connected with the thorax by a distinct neck. Thorax almost

bare, narrower in front than at the base of the wings, and bearing distinct shoulder-tubercles. Scutellum with two spines. Abdomen nearly bare, about twice as long as broad, narrow at the base and broadening posteriorly, with a rounded apex. Legs long and slender, with the tarsi greatly lengthened. Wings large, veins distinct and not crowded anteriorly; cubital vein forked; four, posterior veins present, the fourth arising from the junction of the discal cell and the second basal cell.

This genus is proposed for a very remarkable, Victorian species, which apparently mimicks one of the Hymenoptera. It may be easily distinguished by the extremely long antennæ, variegated colouring, and greatly lengthened tarsi. It seems to come nearest to the Mexican genus *Compeprosopa* in the subfamily *Stratiomyinæ*; it bears no resemblance to any other Australian genus, although, in the venation and formation of the legs, it seems to show certain affinities to *Geranopus*.

ELISSOMA LAUTA, sp.nov.

Eyes carmine-red; back of head and front of thorax orange; dorsum of thorax black, with two, lengthened, triangular, white spots adjoining the scutellum; scutellum white, with two, small, white spines; abdomen with the first three segments and the outer margins of the remaining segments pale yellow, fourth segment black, with a pale yellow hind-margin, fifth and sixth black; femora black; anterior and middle tibiæ and tarsi yellow; posterior tibiæ and tarsi black; wings brown. Length, ♂, 11 mm.

Hab.—Victoria (Fern Tree Gully).

Male.—Face orange, receding. Eyes carmine-red, bare, occupying the greater part of the head, joined at a short distance above the base of the antennæ. Antennæ as described under the generic characters, first joint black, second orange, third black. Front orange, ocellar tubercle black. Back of head, neck, and front of thorax, including the shoulder-tubercles, orange; dorsum of thorax black, with two, lengthened, triangular, white spots, their bases resting against the scutellum, and their length about equal to that of the scutellum; scutellum white, with two, very small, white spines. Abdomen bare, the first

three segments, and outer margins of the remaining segments, shining, pale yellow; fourth segment black, with a pale yellow hind-margin; fifth and sixth black; genitalia black; first three, abdominal segments with a few, yellow hairs at sides. Legs with all femora black, anterior and middle tibiæ and tarsi pale yellow, posterior tibiæ and tarsi black. Wings brown, the venation closely resembling that of *Geranopus purpuratus* (See Fig.6). Halteres purplish-white.

This interesting species may be easily recognised by its very variegated colouring, in conjunction with the extremely long antennæ. Two specimens are, at present, known. One of these is in the collection of the Melbourne Museum; the other was taken by Mr. F. P. Spry, at Fern Tree Gully, in December, 1913. In Mr. Spry's opinion, this species mimicks one of the *Braconidæ*.

13. OPHIODESMA, gen.nov. (Fig.7).

Antennæ almost twice the length of head, first two segments short, the first being twice the length of second, third about six times the length of first and second together, composed of eight, closely united segments; scutellum with two, small spines; abdomen rounded, distinctly longer than broad; wings with four, posterior veins, which all issue from the discal cell; cubital vein forked.

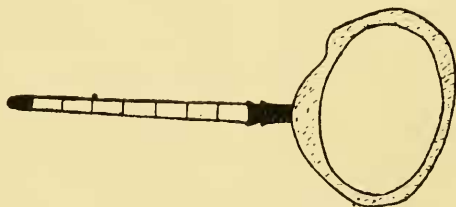


Fig.7.—Head of *Ophiodesma flavipalpis*, ♀.

Head rounded in front. Eyes in female (the only sex known) bare and separated, but not very widely. Antennæ situated about the middle of the head in profile, almost twice the length

of head, first joint twice the length of second, which is exceptionally short, third flagelliform, about six times the length of first and second together, composed of eight, closely united segments, the last narrowed, and rather styloform in appearance. Thorax narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, with small shoulder-tubercles; scutellum with two, small spines. Abdomen distinctly longer than broad, rounded posteriorly. Wings with four, posterior veins, which all arise from the discal cell; cubital vein forked, and running directly from the discal cell to the costal margin, the anterior cross-vein being apparently wanting.

This genus is proposed for the species described by Macquart under the name of *Odontomyia flavipalpis*. It somewhat resembles *Odontomyia* in general appearance, but, as shown by the venation, it belongs to the *Clitellarinae*, and not to the *Stratiomyinae*. It is further distinguished from *Odontomyia* by the antennæ, which have the third joint composed of eight, instead of five, or six, segments. It does not seem to resemble any of the described genera of the *Clitellarinae*.

OPIHODESMA FLAVIPALPIS Macq. (Fig. 7).

Syn., *Odontomyia flavipalpis* Macq.

Face, front, and antennæ black, front with a protuberance midway between vertex and antennæ. Thorax and scutellum deep black, with very short, scattered, depressed, yellowish pubescence; scutellar spines small, brown. Abdomen blue-black, minutely punctate. Legs with femora and tibiæ black, tarsi white, with tips darkened. Wings hyaline, with anterior veins and stigma dark brown. Length, ♀, 5-6 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales and Victoria.

This species is easily recognised by its general, black colouration, with white tarsi. It seems to occur fairly commonly both in New South Wales and Victoria.

Subfamily STRATIOMYINÆ.

In this subfamily, four, posterior veins are present, the first, second, and third arising from the discal cell, the fourth distinctly separated from it, and arising from the second, basal cell.

The antennæ are either with or without a style, but never with an arista.

The *Stratiomyinæ* are represented in Australia by the important genus *Odontomyia*, which is of world-wide distribution.

14. ODONTOMYIA Meig.

(*Exochostoma* Macq.; *Opseogymnus* O.-Costa; *Psellidotus* Rond.; *Eulalia* Kert.)

Eyes either bare or hairy, practically touching in male, widely separated in female. Antennæ with the two, basal joints almost equally long, or, at the utmost, with the first joint twice the length of second; third joint with from four to six, closely united segments, of which the last two may form a terminal style. Scutellum with two spines. Abdomen almost quadrate in male, ovate in female. Wings with the anterior veins much crowded; cubital vein either forked or simple; four, posterior veins present, the first to third arising from the discal cell, the fourth from the second basal cell, but two of those from the discal cell are frequently abortive, and, as a rule, none reach the wing-margin.

Sixteen species have, so far, been described from Australia, but several of these cannot be considered as really distinct. *O. flavipalpis* Macq., I have placed in a new genus, *Ophiodesma*, in the subfamily *Clitellarinæ*. Of the remaining species, *O. stylata* Macq., and *O. ialemus* Walk., are identical with *O. amyris* Walk., and *O. hunteri* King. *O. rufifacies* Macq., and *O. carinata* Macq., are also apparently merely varieties of the same species. *O. annulipes* Macq., cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from *O. subdentata* Macq., and, until further evidence is obtainable, can be considered only as a variety of that species. *O. regis-georgii* Macq., was described from a specimen without a head, and, therefore, does not admit of identification; it should be deleted. The same applies to *O. picea* Walk., the type, in the British Museum, being in too bad condition for identification. *O. stricta* Erichs., cannot probably be identified from the description, and the locality of the type is unknown. The only other species that calls for mention is *Stratiomys badius* Walk.; this is probably an *Odontomyia*, but I have been unable to trace it.

Table of the Australian Species of Odontomyia.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Abdomen entirely black | 2. |
| Abdomen black, with green or yellow side-margins | 3. |
| Abdomen black, with three pairs of green or yellow side-spots. | 5. |
| 2. Legs entirely black | <i>scutellata</i> Macq. |
| 3. Femora black; tibiae yellow, with a black ring | <i>marginella</i> Macq. |
| Femora and tibiae yellow | 4. |
| 4. Face fulvous; scutellum with a yellow margin; cubital vein
forked | <i>amyris</i> Walk. |
| Face black (♂) or yellow, with a black keel (♀), scutellum with
a yellow margin | <i>subdentata</i> Macq. |
| Face and scutellum entirely black, cubital vein not forked | <i>opertanea</i> , sp. nov. |
| 5. Abdomen with three pairs of small, widely separated side-spots;
antennæ with a long, thin style | <i>carinifacies</i> Macq. |
| Abdomen with three pairs of side-spots, first and second pairs
large, and usually confluent; antennæ with a very short,
thick style | <i>lateremaculata</i> Macq. |

In using the above table, it should be borne in mind that the *face* is only that part of the head *below* the antennæ; the part above the antennæ is the *front*.

The species *O. subdentata* Macq., and *O. marginella* Macq., are unknown to me, and, for the particulars given, I depend on Macquart's descriptions.

ODONTOMYIA SCUTELLATA Macq.

• Thorax and abdomen black; scutellum brown, scutellar spines long, brown, with tips black; legs, including the tarsi, entirely black. Length, ♂, 12 mm.; ♀, 10 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania.

This is a scarce species. The male is remarkable for the fact that, in life, the eyes are a brilliant blue, which gives the insect a most splendid appearance.

ODONTOMYIA AMYRIS Walk.

Syn., *Odontomyia ialemus* Walk.; *O. stylata* Macq.; *O. rufifacies* Macq.; *O. carinata* Macq.; *O. hunteri* King.

Face entirely fulvous in both sexes. Front(♀) fulvous below, black above (in ♂, owing to the joined eyes, the front is reduced

to a very small, black patch at the vertex). Thorax, in life, brilliant green, in dried specimens, black; scutellum black, with outer margin yellow, and with two, yellow spines. Abdomen black with green or yellow side-margins, which vary greatly in size and shape. Legs entirely yellow, or, at the most, with the hind tarsi a little darkened. Wings with the cubital vein forked. Length, ♂♀, 9-11 mm.

Hab.—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia.

This is, by far, the commonest, Australian species of *Odontomyia*, and is very widely distributed. Much variation is shown in the extent of the green or yellow, abdominal side-margins, which may be narrow and almost straight, or broad and considerably bowed in the middle. The type of *O. amyris*, in the British Museum, is a small variety, with narrow side-margins; that of *O. ialemus* has the side-margins broad and bowed in the middle, but both belong to the same species. *O. hunteri* was apparently described from a rather rare variety, in which the green side-margins are reduced to large, basal spots. There is also considerable variation in the colouring of the front in the female; this has, normally, the upper two-thirds black, the lower third fulvous, but the fulvous portion may be reduced to a couple of spots directly above the antennæ; whilst, on the other hand, a variety from South Australia, which may represent a distinct species, has only the upper half black, and the lower half pale yellow. In any case, however, *O. amyris* may be distinguished by the entirely fulvous or yellow face, and the entirely yellow legs.

ODONTOMYIA SUBDENTATA Macq.

Face black(♂) or yellow with a black keel(♀); thorax black; scutellum black, with a yellow margin and two very small spines; abdomen black, with yellow side-margins; legs entirely yellow. Length, ♂♀, 6 mm.

This species was described by Macquart from "Australia."

O. annulipes Macq., according to Macquart's description, differs from *O. subdentata* only in the colouring of the tibiæ,

which have a black ring, instead of being entirely yellow. The distinction is an unsatisfactory one, and it cannot be considered as distinct until more evidence is forthcoming.

ODONTOMYIA MARGINELLA Macq.

Face, front, and antennæ black; abdomen black, with narrow, green side-margins; femora black; tibiae yellow, with a black ring. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—"Tasmania."

This species, which is unknown to me, should be distinguished, without difficulty, by its black femora.

ODONTOMYIA OPERTANEA, sp. nov.

Face in female entirely black; antennæ, front, thorax, and scutellum entirely black; scutellum with two, very short, brown spines; abdomen black, with narrow, yellow side-margins; legs entirely yellow; wings with the cubital vein not forked. Length, ♀, 9 mm.

Hab.—Victoria (Healesville).

Female.—Face projecting forwards, entirely black. Front shining black, with a median furrow. Antennæ about the length of the head, black, first two joints of almost equal length, third nearly twice the length of first and second together, and terminated by a very short, blunt style. Thorax entirely black, beneath as well as above; scutellum entirely black, with two, very small, brown spines. Abdomen black, with narrow, yellow side-margins; lower surface bright yellow. Legs entirely bright yellow. Wings with the cubital vein short, and not forked; anterior veins suffused with brown.

This is the only known, Australian species of *Odontomyia* which has the cubital vein unforked; it is also distinguished from all the other, yellow-legged species by the wholly black scutellum, and by the black face of the female.

O. opertanea is known from only a single species, which was taken at Healesville, Victoria, by Mr. J. French, Junr., on November 7th, 1909.

ODONTOMYIA CARINIFACIES Macq.

Abdomen black, with three pairs of small, yellow, separated side-spots; antennæ with a long, thin style; face, in female, black, with a narrow, fulvous margin. (The male appears to be unknown). Length, ♀, 8 mm.

Hab.—Victoria and Tasmania.

This species seems to be generally scarce.

ODONTOMYIA LATEREMACULATA Macq.

Abdomen black, with three pairs of green or yellow side-spots, the first and second pairs large, and usually confluent; antennæ with a short, blunt style; face, in male, black, in female fulvous. Length, ♂, 12 mm.; ♀, 9 mm.

Hab.—Victoria and Tasmania.

This species is more often met with than *O. carinifacies*, but can hardly be described as common.

Subfamily SARGINÆ.

In this subfamily, four, posterior veins are present, the fourth being separated from the discal cell, and arising from the second, basal cell, as in the *Stratiomyinæ*. It is distinguished from the *Stratiomyinæ* by the long, thread-like, antennal arista.

Only two genera are, at present, known to occur in Australia; one of these, *Sargus*, a genus of almost world-wide distribution, is now recorded for the first time from the Australian region.

Table of the Australian Genera of Sarginæ.

1. Scutellum without spines; bright, metallic species..... SARGUS Fabr.
2. Scutellum with spines; black species..... ACANTHASARGUS White.

15. SARGUS Fabr.

(*Chrysonotus* Lw.; *Chrysochroma* Willist.; *Chrysonotomyia* Hunter; *Geosargus* Bezzi.)

Antennæ with a long arista, eyes bare, separated in both sexes; scutellum without spines; abdomen long and slender; wings large, fourth, posterior vein distinctly separated from the discal cell, and arising from the second, basal cell; colouring of thorax and abdomen metallic.

This genus is very widely distributed throughout the Palæ-arctic Region, Ceylon, the East Indies, North, Central, and South America, and the West Indies, but it has not previously been recorded from Australia. Those species in which the ocelli are equidistant, have been placed in a separate genus (*Chrysonotus*, *Chrysochroma*, or *Chrysonotomyia*), but it is doubtful if the distinction is more than a specific one. The name *Geosargus* has been proposed in lieu of *Sargus*, on account of a fancied preoccupation.

SARGUS MERIDIONALIS, sp.nov.

Thorax metallic green; abdomen metallic golden-brown; legs yellow; wings with costal half brown, remainder hyaline. Length, ♂, 8 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Milson Island).

Male.—Eyes bare, almost joined on the middle of the front; anterior ocellus widely separated from the two, posterior ocelli, which are close together. Face shining brown. Front coppery-green, very narrow, posteriorly constricted in the middle by the approximated eyes. Thorax bright metallic-green, with brownish pubescence. Abdomen metallic-brown, with a golden tint, and bearing a little, similarly coloured pubescence. Legs entirely yellow. Wings with the costal half tinged with brown, remainder hyaline; stigma brown; the four, posterior veins are practically complete, though a little indistinct as they reach the wing-margin.

This striking species is, at present, known only from a single specimen, which was taken by Dr. Ferguson, at Milson Island, on January 30th, 1915.

16. ACANTHASARGUS White.

Black or purple-black flies, with a two-spined scutellum.

When this genus was proposed, only the female was known; since then, however, several specimens of the male have been taken by Mr. Hardy and myself. The eyes are bare in both sexes, joined in the male, widely separated in the female. Antennæ with the first two joints of almost equal length, third

about the same length as first and second together, thickened, annulated, and provided with a long, thread-like arista. Scutellum with two spines. Abdomen about the length of head and thorax together, constricted at base, and widening gradually towards apex. Legs short and slender. Wings with the discal cell small, four, posterior veins all incomplete and indistinct, fourth arising from the second, basal cell.

Of this genus, only one species has been described, but a second species, distinguished by the yellow, scutellar spines, is represented by a single specimen, in the collection of the Melbourne Museum.

ACANTHASARGUS PALUSTRIS White.

Thorax and scutellum dull black, the latter with two, long, black, marginal spines; abdomen purple-black; legs yellow, the posterior tibiæ frequently with a dark ring; tarsi yellow or brownish; wings tinged with brown, and with a brown stigma, which is distinct in the male, indistinct in the female. Length, ♂♀, 6 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania.

This species frequents rock-pools in the beds of mountain-streams. It occurred not uncommonly in the early summer of 1914, but is usually scarce. Specimens will be found in the collection of the Melbourne Museum.

Subfamily PACHYGASTRINÆ.

In this subfamily, the wings possess only three, posterior veins, which all arise from the discal cell; the antennæ bear a long, thread-like arista. The Australian species are small, black flies, with a short, ovate abdomen.

Table of the Australian Genera of Pachygastrinæ.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Scutellum rounded..... | PACHYGASTER Meig. |
| 2. Scutellum produced backwards in a spine-like prolongation..... | LONCHEGASTER White. |

17. PACHYGASTER Meig.

Eyes bare, touching in the male, widely separated in the female; antennæ short, third joint orbicular, with four, slight

annulations, and a long, subterminal arista: scutellum rounded behind, without any sign of spines; abdomen very short, broader than long, and ovate.

This genus is widely distributed through North America, Europe, Asia, and New Guinea. No species has, so far, been described from Australia, but there is a specimen belonging to this genus in the collection of the Melbourne Museum.

18. LONCHGASTER White.

This genus resembles *Pachygaster*, but is distinguished by the form of the scutellum, which rises from the thorax at an angle of about 45° , and is produced backwards centrally, in a thin, spine-like prolongation, this spine being about the same length as the rest of the scutellum.

Only one species is known.

LONCHGASTER ARMATA White.

Thorax and scutellum dull black; abdomen blue-black; legs pale yellow; wings hyaline, with anterior veins light brown, posterior veins very faint. Length, ♂♀, 3 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania.

Of this species, four specimens are known, all of which occurred on the windows of my house at Mangalore, Tasmania, during the summer of 1911-12. One of these specimens is now in the collection of the Melbourne Museum.

SPECIES OF DOUBTFUL POSITION.

The three following species, *Beris quinquecella*, *Beris nitidithorax*, and *Beris fusciventris*, all described by Macquart from Tasmania, are unknown to me; they may belong either to the *Berinae* or to the *Antissinae*.

ADDENDUM.

Mr. F. P. Spry has been good enough to send me two specimens of the undescribed species of *Acanthasargus* referred to previously (*antea*, p.96), so that I am now able to describe it.



ACANTHASARGUS GRACILIS, sp. nov.

Face yellow above, black below; front and thorax black; scutellum black, with the two spines and margin between the spines yellow; abdomen purple-black, legs yellow; wings with a brownish cloud across the discal cell. Length, ♀, 6.5 mm.

Hab.—Victoria (Gippsland).

Female.—Head less produced than in *A. palustris*, with a yellow rim behind the eyes. Face with the upper part immediately adjoining the antennæ yellow, the remainder black. Antennæ black. Front black. Thorax deep black, minutely punctate; scutellum black, with the two spines, and margin between the spines, yellow. Abdomen purple-black, broader than in *A. palustris*, with a little, white pubescence at sides. Legs yellow, the tarsi a little brownish towards the tips. Wings with the four, posterior veins somewhat indistinct, but nearly reaching the wing-margin; stigma brown, and a slight brownish cloud covering the region of the discal cell.

This species bears a close resemblance to *A. palustris*, but may be distinguished without difficulty by the yellow, instead of black, scutellar spines. It seems to be generally scarce.

Systematic List of the Stratiomyide of Australia.

STRATIOMYIDÆ.

BERINÆ.

CRYPTOBERIS, gen. nov.

hebesceus, sp. nov. New South Wales.

METOPONIA Macq.

rubriceps Macq. Tasmania.

australis Macq. "Australia."

XANTHOBERIS, gen. nov.

siliacea, sp. nov. New South Wales.

ACTINA Meig.

incisuralis Macq., (*filipalpis* Macq.) New South Wales, Victoria,
Tasmania, Queensland.

costata White Tasmania.

NEOEXAIRETA Ost.-Sack.

<i>spinigera</i> Walk., (<i>servillei</i> Macq.)	New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland.
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A N T I S S I N Æ.

LECOGASTER White.

<i>cerulea</i> White	...	...	Tasmania.
<i>cyanea</i> , sp.nov.	...	...	New South Wales.

ANACANTHELLA Macq.

<i>splendens</i> Macq.	...	...	South Australia.
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ANTISSA Walk.

<i>cuprea</i> Walk.	...	...	Western Australia.
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ANTISSELLA White.

<i>parvidentata</i> Macq.	...	...	New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.
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C L I T E L L A R I N Æ.

NEGRITOMYIA Bigot.

<i>albitarsis</i> Bigot.	...	...	Queensland.
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GERANOPUS, gen.nov.

<i>purpuratus</i> , sp.nov.	...	...	Victoria.
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ELISSOMA, gen.nov.

<i>lautu</i> , sp.nov.	...	...	Victoria.
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OPHIODESMA, gen.nov.

<i>flavipulpis</i> Macq.	...	...	New South Wales, Victoria.
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S T R A T I O M Y I N Æ.

ODONTOMYIA Meig., (*Exochostoma*Macq.; *Opseogymnus* O.-Costa;*Psellidotus* Rond.; *Eulalia*

Kert.).

<i>scutellata</i> Macq.	...	...	Tasmania.
<i>amyris</i> Walk., (<i>ialemus</i> Walk., <i>stylata</i> Macq., <i>rufifacies</i> Macq., <i>carinata</i> Macq., <i>hunteri</i> King.)			Queensl'd, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia.
<i>subdentata</i> Macq.	...	...	"Australia."
<i>opertanea</i> , sp.nov.	...	...	Victoria.
<i>marginella</i> Macq.	...	...	Tasmania.

ODONTOMYIA, *contd.*

- carinifacies* Macq. Victoria, Tasmania.
lateremaculata Macq. Victoria, Tasmania.

SARGINÆ.

SARGUS Fabr., (*Chrysonotus* Lw.;

Chrysochroma Willist.; *Chrysonotomyia* Hunter; *Geosargus*

Bezzi.)

- meridionalis*, sp. nov. New South Wales.

ACANTHASARGUS White.

- palustris* White Tasmania.
gracilis, sp.n. Victoria.

PACHYGASTRINÆ.

PACHYGASTER Meig.

- sp. Victoria.

LONCHEGASTER White.

- armata* White Tasmania.

SPECIES DUBIÆ AUT INCERTÆ SEDIS.

ODONTOMYIA Meig.

- annulipes* Macq. Tasmania.

BÆRIS Latr.

- quinquecella* Macq.... ... Tasmania.
nitidithorax Macq.... ... Tasmania.
fusciventris Macq. Tasmania.

SPECIES EXPURGATÆ.

ODONTOMYIA Meig.

- regis-georgii* Macq.... ... "Australia."
picea Walk.... ... "Australia."
stricta Erichs. "Australia."

STRATYOMYS Geoffr.

- badius* Walk. "Australia."